

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 24th October 1885.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
	ASSAMESE.			
	<i>Monthly.</i>			
1	"Assam Vilásini"	Sibsagar	.....
2	"Assam News"	Ditto	450	
	BENGALI.			
	<i>Fortnightly.</i>			
3	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong	800	7th October 1885.
4	"Purva Darpan"	Ditto	700	
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
5	"Ananda Bazar Patriká"	Calcutta	700	
6	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto	102	16th ditto.
7	"Bangabási"	Ditto	20,000	
8	"Bhāratbási"	Ditto	3,000	
9	"Bhārat Mihir"	Ditto	2,500	
10	"Bheri and Kushadaha"	Ditto	.....	16th ditto.
11	"Burdwān Sanjivani"	Burdwan	302	13th ditto.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined or the week.	
BENGALI—concluded.					
Weekly—concluded.					
12	"Cháruvartá"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	500	15th October 1885.	
13	"Dacca Prakásh"	Dacca	450		
14	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	825		
15	"Grámvartá Prakáshiká"	Comercolly	500		
16	"Hindu Ranjiká"	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	200		
17	"Mussulman Bandhu"	Bhowanipore, Calcutta	.....	
18	"Murshidábád Patriká"	Berhampore	508		
19	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi"	Ditto	.....	
20	"Nava Mediní"	Midnapore	.....	
21	"Navavibhákár"	Calcutta	1,000		
22	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet	450		
23	"Patáká"	Calcutta	1,100		
24	"Prajá Bandhu"	Chandernagore	995		
25	"Pratikár"	Berhampore	600		
26	"Purva Bangabási"	Noakholly	.....	
27	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh"	Kakiniá, Rungpore	205		
28	"Sádharaní"	Calcutta	812		
29	"Sahachar"	Ditto	500		
30	"Samaya"	Ditto	2,350		
31	"Sanjivani"	Calcutta	4,000		
32	"Sáptáhik"	Ditto	.....	
33	"Sáraswat Patra"	Dacca	400		
34	"Som Prakásh"	Changripottá, 24-Perghs.	1,000		
35	"Sudhápán"	Calcutta	.....	
36	"Sulabha Samáchár"	Ditto	3,000		
37	"Surabhi"	Ditto	700		
Daily.					
38	"Dainik"	Calcutta	7,000	13th ditto.	
39	"Samvád Prabháhar"	Ditto	200		
40	"Samvád Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto	300		
41	"Samachár Chandriká"	Ditto	625		
42	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká"	Ditto	500		
HINDI.					
Monthly.					
43	"Kshatriya Pratika"	Patna		
Fortnightly.					
44	"Chumparun Hitakari"	Bettia	.....	
Weekly.					
45	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore	.....	
46	"Bhárat Mitra"	Calcutta	1,500		
47	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto	500		
48	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto	4,500		
49	"Hindí Samáchár"	Bhagulpore	1,000		
PERSIAN.					
Weekly.					
50	"Jám-Jahán-numá"	Calcutta	250		
URDU.					
Weekly.					
51	"Gauhur"	Calcutta	196		
52	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar"	Behar	150		
Bi-weekly.					
53	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta	340		
Daily.					
54	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta	212		
URIYA.					
Monthly.					
55	"Taraka"	Cuttack		
56	"Shiksábandhu"	Ditto	.....	
57	"Pradip"	Ditto	.....	
Weekly.					
58	"Utkal Dípiká"	Cuttack	200		
59	"Utkal Darpan"	Balasore	116		
60	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Ditto	205		
61	"Sebaka"	Cuttack	200		

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 13th October, referring to the rumour BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Oct. 13th, 1885.
The Prince of Wales' contemplated visit to the Sultan. that the Prince of Wales will pay a visit to the Sultan of Turkey, and that the Sultan will return the visit, says that it has no objection to these royal visits, but apprehends that India may be required to defray the expenses of the visit of the Prince of Wales.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(d)—Education.

2. The *Sansodhini*, of the 7th October, says that Government is SANSODHINI,
Oct. 7th, 1885.
Subordinate officers in the Education Department. completely indifferent to the promotion of the subordinate officers in the Education Department. As an instance of this, the writer points out that the Head Clerk in the Office of the Joint-Inspector of Schools, Chittagong, has been serving on a salary of Rs. 30 for about seven or eight years. A man cannot work with a cheerful spirit on a small salary for a long time. The salary of the Head Clerk of the Joint-Inspector of Schools, Orissa, is Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 60. Why should the Head Clerk of the Joint-Inspector of Chittagong obtain a lower salary?

3. The same paper says that the numerous students who come from SANSODHINI.
A hostel for students in Chittagong. other places to Chittagong for education have to suffer much inconvenience owing to want of accommodation. It being so, a hostel should be established there.

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

4. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 13th October, referring to the sale BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Oct. 13th, 1885.
The unjust sale of property for arrears of revenue. of the property in the Furreedpore district of a Mussalman widow of Nuddea, named Jahuran-nissa Bibi, for arrears of revenue to the amount of Rs. 16-8-1, although Rs. 17-14-7 lay in deposit on her account in the Furreedpore Collectorate, says that the Board of Revenue has rejected the prayer of the widow for the cancellation of the sale, and has said that it is not able to interfere. The property, which is worth Rs. 25,000, has been sold for Rs. 1,725. The writer does not hope that Government will listen to the words of Bengalis who are the eyesore of officials; but the *Statesman* has condemned the proceedings. The widow has petitioned Government; but Government will probably say, as it says in such cases, that it sees no reason to interfere.

(g).—Railways and Communications including Canals and Irrigation.

5. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 13th October, says that, when BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Oct. 13th, 1885.
The Eden Canal and irrigation. Government excavated the Eden Canal at a cost of six lakhs of rupees, it said that it excavated the canal for supplying the people of Burdwan with pure drinking water. But the people of Burdwan have not derived that benefit from the canal. On the contrary, they are being in many ways injured by it. But in spite of many disadvantages of the people from the canal, it was going to be a source of lasting good to them. Government has, however, prevented this at the advice of a few narrow-minded officials. During this and the preceding year cultivators near the canal were, in spite of drought, able to produce abundant crops by irrigating their fields with the canal water; but Government has now determined not to supply water to cultivators for irrigation purposes free of charge. What more can

be expected from Sir Rivers Thompson's Government? Referring to Government's determination not to supply water gratis, the writer asks, with whose money was the canal excavated, and whether the people did not pay a separate tax for its excavation, and do they not even now pay that tax? What works besides the canal have been constructed in Hooghly and Burdwan out of the Public Works cess paid by the people? Will not Government benefit if the cultivators are able to raise crops in years of drought by using the canal water, and are thus able to pay their rents? Is not Government in duty bound to relieve the distress of the people? Government may ask how will the canal be maintained if the people do not pay for using its water? The writer says that pretexts of want of money are urged only in the case of natives. But Government can spend vast sums of money upon war, upon subsidies to the Amir, upon large salaries to Englishmen, and upon the Home charges and the loss by exchange.

(h)—General.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Oct. 13th, 1885.

6. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 13th October, says that India is being greatly injured by the Boundary Commission. But for the Commission, lakhs of rupees would not have been spent upon the Rawulpindee Durbar, upon a railway on the frontier, and upon subsidies to the Amir. Nor would Russophobia have been awakened in the mind of the English Government, and vast sums of money spent upon preparations for war and upon the increase of the strength of the army if the Commission had not been sent. Government intends to impose an income tax to meet the increased military expenditure. The imposition of an income tax upon natives, who are already paying many taxes, would be most oppressive. Government may, if it chooses, impose an income tax upon those who obtain large salaries and yet pay no taxes.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH,
Oct. 15th, 1885.

7. A correspondent of the *Rungpore Dik Prakash*, of the 15th October, writing from Khesra in Khulna, says that 50 persons of the village have submitted a petition against the Postmaster of Mamudkati, and says that the disadvantages of the people of Khesra will not be removed so long as a post office is not established at Khesra, or the village is not placed under the jurisdiction of the Beralikatipara post office.

ARYA DARPAN,
Oct. 16th, 1885.

8. The *Arya Darpan*, of the 16th October, says that, though drunkenness is doing great mischief, Government would not overcome its love of money and do away with the outstill system, or diminish the number of licenses for the establishment of grogshops.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Oct. 18th 1885.

9. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 13th October, referring to the Nizam's postponement of his visit to England, on the ground that it is not right to waste money upon a visit to England when the occurrence of distress is very probable in his State, says that the man who can sacrifice his pleasures in this noble manner, and other princes who are his co-religionists, are forsooth cruel and oppressive Mussulman rulers. But the English Government, which is perfectly indifferent to the distress of the whole of India, is the incarnation of mercy and justice.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

10. A correspondent of the *Rungpore Dik Prakash*, of the 15th October, says that the prospects are very gloomy. In Southern Bengal crops standing in the fields as well as those stored have been destroyed by the floods. In Northern Bengal the crops are being destroyed by insects. The Agricultural Department has not been able to remedy the last-mentioned evil.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH,
Oct. 15th, 1885.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 24th October 1885.

